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black and colors, for \$1.65
black and colors, for 90c.

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black and colors, for \$1.45.

AND SILKS

35c, 40c, 65c and 75c
of the new here.

Collars, 5c.

Underwear, 25c.

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75c.
10c.
5c.

black and colors, for \$1.65
black and colors, for 90c.

black and colors, for 65c.
black and colors, for \$1.45.

AND SILKS

35c, 40c, 65c and 75c
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Underwear, 25c.

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VOL. XXII.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HARRISON WILL RUN

FOR ANOTHER TERM IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

HIS GOOD FRIEND ANNOUNCES HIM

And the Filant Office Holders Are Expected to Swing Their Delegations Into Line for Him—Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Superintendent Robert P. Porter, in a long double length dispatch to the New York Press, the mouthpiece of the administration, announces authoritatively this morning that President Harrison is a candidate for re-nomination. The announcement is put in the mouth of Marshal Randall, Harrison's particular friend, who dilates to the extent of several columns upon the numerous public and private virtues of his chief.

The article is unsigned, but is known to have been written by Porter, and is taken as a sort of public notice served on Harrison's appointees, two years in advance, that they will be expected to swing their delegations at the next national republican convention for the man who appointed them to office.

THE WHITE HOUSE DEAL.

All Washington is discussing the plunge which the occupants of the white house have taken into suburban real estate speculations. Not one word of explanation has yet been offered officially, but the friends of the Harrison family have been assiduously spreading the report that the president knew nothing whatever of the purchases until he read the accounts in newspapers. The syndicate of men who own the picturesque region known as Glen Echo heights, which includes several old stagers who have successfully managed other advertising dodges, have not been slow to avail themselves of the advertising caused by the publication of white house speculations, and are preparing to go ahead promptly with their scheme of improvements. Although not one citizen in a thousand had heard of Glen Echo until Thursday last, the Conduit road leading to the little lake that has been erected at Glen Echo was crowded with vehicles today, carrying the curious to the scene of the white house speculation. The Glen Echo boomers have already derived substantial benefits from letting the president's family in on the ground floor.

GOVERNMENT FAVORS COMING.

A bill was yesterday reported to the senate granting the right of way to the Metropolitan Southern Railway company through the government property adjoining the reservoir at the terminus of the aqueduct that runs under the conduit road. The Metropolitan railroad will cross the Conduit road, skirt the borders of the Potomac until it reaches its terminus in the immediate vicinity of the \$20,000 worth of property which Mrs. Harrison purchased for \$1. This charter is doubtless the beginning of such a system of improvements consisting of smooth roads, handsome bridges, electric cars, etc., as will quickly convert Mrs. Harrison's real estate into a very valuable piece of property. In view of her recent utterances as to the propriety of doing just what she has unblushingly done, she and her speculating companions, both men and women, are being both criticized and ridiculed here.

THE FORCE BILL.

The senate republican caucus committee has been at work every day this week preparing a substitute force bill, to be passed by the senate in place of the Reed-Lodge bill. They are to report this to a caucus to be held some time next week. Senators Spooner and Hoar are the men who are doing the leading work in preparing the bill, and it will probably bear Senator Spooner's name.

Such republican senators as Spooner, Hoar, Sherman, Chandler and Lodge say the bill is certain to pass the senate at this session, and will become operative in time for the November congressional elections. The majority of democrats are also confident that the bill will be rushed through, notwithstanding their objections. However, there are some democrats who do not believe the bill will ever pass.

Senator Fugate of Alabama has said of these. "The conservative element of the republican party is against the bill," said he this afternoon. "It is the politicians who want it. The republican members of the house wanted it to insure their re-election. The senators look at it in a different light. One-third of the republican senators, I believe, are opposed to it. They believe it to be bad politics, and they are not willing to vote it in the face of the protests of the capitalists and manufacturers who have interests in the south, and who subscribe to their campaign fund. If it were before the senate for a vote today, they would be compelled to pass it, but my opinion is that the conservative senators will see that the bill is smothered. No, I do not believe it will ever be voted on."

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Topics Which are Likely to Attract the Attention of the Nation's Legislators.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The debate on the tariff bill is expected to begin in the senate tomorrow.

The understanding is that in the morning hour the Indian appropriation bill shall be taken up and considered until 2 o'clock, and then give way to the tariff bill, consideration of the former to be resumed in succeeding days, in the morning hour, if necessary.

Senator Voorhees has stated his intention to deliver a general speech on the tariff at 2 o'clock tomorrow. The republicans do not intend, under the present arrangement, to engage in a general debate on the bill, therefore, the democratic senator will make the opening speech.

The republican members of the finance committee have been informed that the democratic minority will not make a formal report against the passage of the bill, but will make a statement. No effort will be made this week to secure consideration of the river and harbor bill, but debate on the tariff bill proves to be protected, its managers will consent to set aside the bill informally to permit the river and harbor bill to come before the senate.

Nothing definite has been decided respecting the republican caucus upon the election bill, which is being prepared by a majority of the committee on privileges and elections. It is expected as soon as it is ready for inspection and discussion, a caucus will be called to determine what shall be done with it.

IN THE HOUSE.

In the house this week, the programme of business has been practically outlined by special order. Tomorrow, votes are to be taken on the amendment to the original package bill and on the bill itself. The bankruptcy bill is to come up next in order, and will occupy the time up to Thursday.

There is a disposition to debate at length the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and if it is taken up for consideration Thursday or Friday, it will probably occupy the remainder of the week. Otherwise, the elections committee may be expected to fill in the time with the pending Virginia and South Carolina contested election cases.

A WILD MAN AT LARGE.

He Defies the People of a Whole County in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 20.—[Special.]—Union county, this state, is very much wrought up over the appearance of a wild man.

This strange being makes the woods his home and hiding place.

He was discovered a few days ago by a party of negroes that were out hunting at night, and before the negroes had time to converse with this strange individual he had a pistol in each hand, bidding them depart. His sleeping place has not as yet been found. He is a terror to the farmers in the Pleasant Grove neighborhood. At the dead hours of night he will come to their houses and carry off any kind of fowl, and sometimes will slaughter a hog and drag it awhile and carry it on his shoulder, so as to completely keep his place of abode to himself. He has been shot at two or three times in his night rambles, but on each occasion he has successfully escaped injury. It is thought by some of the inhabitants that he is an outlaw, and has chosen Union county as his refuge. All efforts to capture him have proven unsuccessful, and the men, women and children are afraid to go outside their houses at night for fear they will come in contact with this being. Farmers of that section are getting up a band of men to scour the country for this pest, and if found, will be shot down.

THE LADY WAS ASTONISHED.

The Experience of a Pretty Typewriter in Fort Worth, Tex.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 20.—Miss Addie Cullen Pendleton arrived here yesterday morning from New Orleans.

Being interviewed Miss Cullen stated, in effect, that she had not seen the newspapers, that Pendleton had kept them from her, consequently she did not know that her marriage had created any excitement. Pendleton informed her that all his intimate friends knew of the divorce, and that he intended to marry her.

When informed by the reporter that the alleged divorce was a forgery, the expression on her face and her actions generally showed she had never before distrusted the legality of the divorce. She said she could not tell what steps she would take. It was all too sudden. Pendleton had never said anything to her about the divorce.

Mrs. Pendleton No. 1 yesterday filed a suit for divorce. Miss Addie Cullen is named as respondent.

MISS IN BARRATRY.

Rule of a Demi-Monde Queen Becoming a Prisoner.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 20.—The first arrest on a warrant for barratry under the common law ever made in this state was yesterday. The defendant is Miss McGuffin, a queen of the demi-monde, who has practically run the city for several years, and the complainant is the state. Miss McGuffin, by the intimidation of witnesses and by causing the arrest of judges and judges, has been a terror to the community, and has been able to carry on her career with impunity.

Recently she has been prosecuting people who have not found favor in her eyes, and has caused them an endless amount of trouble by creating strife and causing litigation. She has gratified private vengeance she has not stopped even at intimidating law officers. It is charged that she has some of them completely in her power.

Every effort to stop her high-handed game has failed. As a last resort, the present barratry proceedings were begun, and it is hoped that under the rule of one of the most daring adventuresses in the state the law will be respected. The case attracts considerable attention.

THE WOUND A BAD ONE.

How Wallace O'Donnell Got Himself Into

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 20.—[Special.]—Wallace O'Donnell, a man prominent in labor circles, accidentally shot himself today, inflicting a probably fatal wound. His wife and children had come to spend the day with friends. After they had gone, he thought that he would clean an old rusty pistol, which had been lying on the mantel shelf for some years. It is a breech loader, and the ordinary way he tried to separate the barrel from the handle, but the rust had so firmly joined them together that he found he would have to use greater force. Placing the barrel of the pistol against his abdomen and stooping over, he attempted to wrest them apart. His sleeve caught the trigger of the pistol, the hammer was raised and the pistol was fired. The ball penetrated the stomach and into the back.

THE MURDERED ENGINEER.

Vandever Supposed to Have Been Killed by His Fireman.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 20.—A special from Van Wert, Ohio, says: The shocking murder of Engineer Vandever of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinac railroad, while on his engine, and the probable fatal wounding of his fireman, Sam Roadhouse, resulted today in the arrest of the latter, charged with the crime. He protests his innocence and says that the first statement that they were both assaulted by unknown men. They were known to have been quarreling for several days, and the detective's theory is that Vandever knocked him down injuring his head horribly. The detectives think he then waited his opportunity and struck the engineer with a hammer, which was found covered with blood. The officers are also searching for Blair Black, who was sent to the penitentiary on Vandever's testimony, and who swore to kill the engineer. It is shown that Blair Black, who is a blacksmith, inquired if Vandever was on the train.

BOTH MEN ESCAPED.

Deputy United States Marshal Charleston's Adventure.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 20.—[Special.]—Deputy United States Marshal W. P. Charleston went down into Bibb county today, with two men for some moonshiners. He saw two men in the woods who looked like the ones he wanted, and ordered them to halt. They opened fire and wounded him in the arm. He returned the fire, but both men escaped.

All at Work Again.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—An amicable settlement of the recent troubles on the Big Four was reached yesterday. The passenger engineers and firemen on the Big Four are advanced to \$3.50 per hundred miles, with fifty-five per cent. off that rate for firemen. The Louisville and Nashville road has also made a satisfactory settlement with its brakemen and switchmen.

Condemning Secret Societies.

DUBLIN, July 20.—In his sermon in the cathedral at Armagh today, Rev. Mr. MacNeice denounced secret societies. He referred especially to the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He said this society, which had founded in America, was seeking new members in Ireland, and he warned all Catholics against having anything to do with the organization.

THE SHOCKING CRIME

COMMITTED BY A SOUTH CAROLINA NEGRO.

HIS WIFE BURNED TO DEATH.

And the Evidence Points to Slow Torture at the Hand of Her Husband and a Female Paramour—His Suicide.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 20.—[Special.]—One of the most horrible crimes on record is reported from Colleton county. The crime was committed on Mary's island, an unfrequented spot in the county mentioned. Paddy Grant lived there with his wife, Phoebe. Another woman, supposed to be too intimate with Grant, frequently visited his wife. On Wednesday last, Grant mounted his mule and proceeded to the relations of his wife. He told them that Phoebe had been severely hurt the week before by the explosion of a kerosene lamp and was in a bad condition. The woman's condition.

The relatives found her burnt from her knees up, in front only, terribly charred and speechless. She died when an attempt was made to remove her. During the whole week the other woman passed backward and forward between the place she lived and Mary's island, and said nothing of the accident, nor did Paddy, until the unfortunate woman could not speak.

THE HORRIBLE SUSPICION.

No traces of oil could be found on the floor, no traces of burning about the knees of the woman. These, and the contradictory statements, caused the arrest of Paddy, but he escaped on a guard. It is supposed that the poor wretch was deliberately saturated with kerosene and set on fire by her husband and his accomplice.

THE WRETCH'S SUICIDE.

But the tale is not yet told. Paddy having been run to earth after his escape, requested permission to return to his room for a short while. Almost immediately the report of a gun was heard, and it was found that he had placed the muzzle of his musket against his stomach, exploded it by some means, blowing a hole clear through himself, thus proving almost conclusively his guilt. His female accomplice is still hiding, but when captured will meet with severe punishment.

THE MISSISSIPPI RACE.

Seven Congressmen Who Would Like to Keep Their Seats.

JACKSON, Miss., July 20.—[Special.]—Mississippi's seven democratic congressmen are all candidates for re-election. Allen has been nominated by acclamation, and Lewis and Stockdale will be renominated without opposition.

Morgan is hard pressed, having four opponents, with the vote so divided as to make the result very doubtful. The chances now appear against his return.

Anderson has three opponents, two of whom go into the contest with better odds than he has, but it is thought his chances are best. Catchings has an active opponent, but his nomination is regarded as certain.

In Hooker's district, of the thirty-two votes in the convention, Barksdale has nine, Dadds five, Cassidy three and Hooker two, leaving Hinds with eight votes and Madison with four. Barksdale is sure of Madison, and he and Hooker are contending for Hinds. If Barksdale gets it he is nominated, while Hooker will be seven votes short, and a deadlock would be on.

Clark Lewis telegraphs bitterly denying the reported interview with him published in the Cleveland Leader, in which he was made to place the Mississippi alliance as tending towards the republican party.

AN EXTENSIVE FIRE.

In Which the Todd Machine Works, of Paterson are Destroyed.

PATERSON, N. J., July 20.—The extensive machine works of S. J. C. Todd, one of the oldest manufacturing establishments in the city, were destroyed by fire early this morning, entailing a loss of about \$150,000. The blaze was discovered at 3:15 this morning. The factory was situated in a very inflammable place, and the flames might extend to the surrounding mills made the firemen work with considerable energy, although they were hampered by the peculiar location of the property. It was utterly impossible to check the progress of the flames until the numerous buildings were well-nigh consumed. Several venturesome firemen, overcome by smoke, had to be carried from beneath the falling walls. It took five hours to subdue the flames. The fire is thought to be of incendiary origin. Todd machine works were the principal establishment in the United States for making hemp and rope machinery. Its owner was the pioneer in the manufacture of rope machinery for this purpose. A large force of skilled mechanics will be thrown out of employment.

CORPUSCULE CURED BY FASTING.

A Fat Dentist Reduces His Weight Forty-five Pounds by a Diet of Milk and Coffee.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 20.—Dr. Charles K. Barlow, one of the leading dentists of this city, has taken no food of any kind except a glass of milk or a cup of coffee during the last forty-five days. When he began fasting he weighed 245 pounds and measured 40 inches around the body. He now weighs 200 pounds and measures 36 inches around the body. The doctor believes he has been cured of his corpulence by the fast. He has not yet returned to his office, but he is expected to do so soon. He says he feels good and has worked hard every day during his fast. His entire food today consisted of a glass of milk and a plate of ice cream. He is bright and his movements are sprightly.

PREACHER AND POLITICIAN.

Is a Combination to Which Bishop Keener Objects.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 20.—[Special.]—Rev. D. C. Kelly, D. D., having decided to remain in the protestant ranks, for governor, has been compelled to give up his church at Galatin.

Presiding Elder B. F. Haynes announced from the pulpit of Dr. Kelly's church at Galatin today that Dr. Kelly could not be a preacher and a politician at the same time. He will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday.

Sunday Tragedy in Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 20.—[Special.]—A gang of negroes occupied Sunday afternoon at Riverside park shooting craps. Tom Hilliard and Willie Watson became involved in a quarrel, and Watson pulled a 22 calibre pistol and fired at Hilliard, the ball striking him just below the left nipple, causing instant death. After the shooting Watson attempted to escape, but was captured by Detective Payne.

Plot Against the Government.

BUREAU AYRES, July 20.—Conflicting reports are current of the discovery of a plot against the government. Semi-official papers declare that the reports have no foundation. The national convention has been convened in January to designate a candidate for the presidency.

GORE WAS SHED

BETWEEN THE GUATEMALANS AND THE SAN SALVADORIANS

AND MANY MEN ARE KILLED.

General Barundi to Raise the Standard of Revolt—President Barrios May Resign—News from Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, July 20.—El Universal publishes an account of a battle between the Guatemalans and San Salvadorians, in San Salvador, in which the former were defeated with heavy loss. The Guatemalan force numbered 9,000.

GENERAL BARUNDI'S MOVEMENTS.

General Barundi, Guatemalan refugee, has left Oaxaca to take part in the war. He will probably raise the standard of revolt in Guatemala.

Private telegrams from San Salvador say that the San Salvadorians captured the Guatemalan artillery in the battle which took place Thursday.

BARILLON MAY RESIGN.

It is rumored that President Barrios, of Guatemala, talks of resigning.

THE POSTAL PHOTOGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Mexican government has granted Mr. Peniche, representing Edison, an extension of six months to establish the postal photograph system.

THE CROPS OF SPALDING.

The Long Drought Causes Fears That the Yield Will be Materially Cut Off.

GRiffin, Ga., July 20.—[Special.]—Up to a few weeks ago the crops of Spalding county were the most promising for years. The seasons had been favorable to the farmers, and the crops had received careful cultivation, and were free from grass. But the drought has caused a reaction and now serious fear is felt that an almost total failure of the corn crop will fall way below the average, if we do not have rain in a few days.

SEVEN WEEKS WITHOUT RAIN.

Hon. J. H. Mitchell, who is one of the largest farmers in Cobb's district, was in the city yesterday and said that for seven weeks he had been without rain and that his crop was fast becoming parched, and would be a total failure unless it could get rain soon. Captain W. H. Hartnett, of Flat Shoals, Pike county, says that his crops are fine, and have stood the drought admirably. His cotton crop, he says, is the finest he has seen for years, and that his corn, which is only planted on bottom lands, is very fine.

OTHER FARMERS TALK.

Other farmers are bemoaning the want of rain and the truck farmers around the city are in despair, while the gardens are parched up to such an extent that the vegetable supply of the city is exceedingly short. This morning we had a good prospect for rain, but about eleven o'clock the skies began to clear and the hopes of the farmer vanished.

THE GROWTH OF AN ALABAMA CITY.

New Enterprises Give Promise of Great Progress for Opelika.

OPELIKA, Ala., July 20.—[Special.]—Opelika is certainly rapidly advancing in the manufacturing world. Within the past two weeks two gigantic enterprises have been secured. The cotton compress, an account of which appeared in THE CONSTITUTION, has arrived and the work of putting it up commenced. Let it be remembered that this is the third largest enterprise of its kind in the United States, having a capacity of 140 bales an hour. Fully 85,000 bales of cotton will be handled by the company this season.

But the advancement of Opelika does not end here. The Trammel flouring mill, with a capacity of over 125 barrels of flour daily has also been secured in the last few days. The establishment is owned by a joint stock company composed of F. A. Trammel & Sons, of Fayette, Ala., and twenty-one citizens of Opelika. A capital of \$25,000 is subscribed to operate upon. The mill is of the patent roller system, and will contain the best appliances for the manufacture of the best grades of flour. Opelika possesses the best railroad facilities of any other town in the southern country. The Trammel mill is a solid business man, and Opelika extends to them a hearty welcome. Arrangements will be made to perfect towards the erecting of the enterprise. In a very short time Opelika will have a flouring mill turning out over 125 barrels of flour daily. Truly THE CONSTITUTION's big "write up" has succeeded admirably towards attaining the end for which it was intended—that of upbuilding the town generally. Several other important enterprises are being discussed, and it is predicted Opelika will, at no distant day, be the Philadelphia of the south.

THE PRISONER IN JAIL.

Sheriff Connell Returns From Texas With His Game.

GRiffin, Ga., July 20.—[Special.]—Sheriff R. S. Connell, who went to Dallas, Texas, last week, after Milton McCullough, arrived home at 1 o'clock today.

The confession of McCullough called on Mr. McCullough this afternoon at the jail, and asked him if he would make any statement for publication. He replied: "No. I see to tell my side of the unfortunate affair, but I cannot believe me, and as I can see that no good would come of it any way I must decline for the present to say anything."

McCullough seemed in good spirits, despite the fact that he is in bad health and has lost heavily in flesh from the malarial effects brought on by the Texas climate. He visited during THE CONSTITUTION's stay at the jail by twenty to thirty friends, who assured him of their devotion and promised to render all assistance in their power.

McCullough speaks in high terms of the Texas officials, and also of the treatment of Sheriff Connell. He says it was his intention to return to Georgia in September, if he had money enough to get here and, give himself up without expense to anybody. He bears no malice toward Carson for informing on him. The arrest of McCullough created very little excitement in Griffin.

BISMARCK TALKS AGAIN.

He Disagrees With the Emperor in His Treatment of the Socialists.

DRESDEN, July 20.—The Nachrichten says Prince Bismarck, in an interview, emphatically declared that he had no desire to return to office, but he would do so if he were the emperor's state. He said that if he decided to visit England he would go to some seaside place in September. Prince Bismarck, the emperor has been very unkind to him, and he himself. He was a loyal adherent of the Hohenzollern, although he differed with the emperor on the question of socialism. The emperor had decided to try and induce the socialists to maintain a peaceful attitude by means of concessions, but he, Bismarck, believed in fighting them as blackleggers. He would not countenance the emperor's policy, and would countenance when socialism would be found to be a military question, and in place of the present mild state of siege, there would be a universal state of war.

By Famine and Sickness.

CAIRO, July 20.—It is reported that Osman Digma is at Omdurman, and that his followers have returned to Fokar. Osman is said to have lost 400 men by famine and sickness.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Resolutions Passed Against Sabbath Desecration.

CHICAGO, July 20.—At a large meeting held in Farwell hall this afternoon, the following resolutions were passed unanimously by a rising vote:

Resolved, That the legislature of our state called to meet this week and take action in relation to the World's Columbian exposition, be closed Sunday.

Resolved, That injury to our city, state and nation of European Sabbath cannot be estimated, and that the American institution of a quiet Sabbath must not be tampered with in this day.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the senate and house of representatives and to the governor.

Resolved, That a copy of similar resolutions be forwarded to the president of the United States and the commissioners of the World's Columbian exposition and board of directors.

The meeting was held in the presence of gentlemen more or less identified with the Young Men's Christian association, and the Chicago Evangelical union. World's fair matters were the primary objects of the gathering. The resolutions were introduced and adopted after speeches following upon the statements made by Major D. W. White, just from London, regarding the interest being taken in the fair.

LIFE AT CAPE MAY.

How the President and His Party Spend Their Time.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—A special from Cape May Point, N. J., to the Press says: The president was up early this morning and out strolling along the board walk before breakfast. After breakfast the president, in company with Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Russell Harrison and Mrs. Dismick, walked to the Seaside Memorial church, where they were to attend divine service. At the church door they were joined by Postmaster General Wanamaker and Mr. Thomas. After church they turned to the cottage, walking a short distance along the beach.

This afternoon the president, with Mrs. Dismick, went over to a party given by Mr. G. W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania railroad, called with his wife. Mr. Boyd is an old friend of the Harrison family

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ATLANTA, GA., JULY 21, 1890.

A State's Police Power.

The police power of a state covers a very wide field, and when it is judiciously exercised it enables a local government to successfully resist many of the evils growing out of federal usurpation and centralization.

Our southern congressmen, and especially the representatives from Georgia, show wisdom and an accurate knowledge of the law in opposing the original package bill.

Despite the recent decision of the supreme court, the states have not become such weak and nerveless creatures as to need the permission of the general government to stop the importation and sale of original packages of liquor in prohibition communities.

The passage of the house bill would be a delegation of power which the government has no right to grant, and it would be an altogether unnecessary measure. It would lead to endless confusion, because it would establish a precedent under which a state could shut out original packages of all kinds of goods or products coming from other states.

What, then, is the proper remedy for the original package evil? It is simply to fall back upon the tremendous police power of a state, under which the original liquor package business may be declared a nuisance and promptly suppressed. Unless it stretches the authority beyond any example in the past, the government cannot interfere with a state in the matter of dealing with what the local courts hold to be nuisances.

Some of our states have gone very far in the enforcement of their police powers. In South Carolina, before the war, a free negro could not enter the state without being imprisoned or sent over the border. Even when the negro was born a free man in a New England state and went to Charleston in his line of employment as a sailor, he had to suffer the penalty. No process of law could release him. South Carolina exercised her police powers, under which she held that the intrusion of free negroes from other commonwealths had a tendency to provoke breaches of the peace and a servile insurrection. So she summarily locked up these black original packages, and although Phillips, Garrison and Greeley went into convulsions and denounced the constitution as a league with hell and a covenant with the devil, and raved about a higher law, they found themselves utterly powerless.

We cannot afford to take the position that a state needs an act of congress to enable it to abate a nuisance. Any honest judge in a prohibition community will decide that the original package business is a nuisance and nothing else, and the police power can then smash it and send the offenders to prison.

But suppose that a test case should be made and the federal supreme court should decide that the liquor traders had the right to proceed unmolested? Such a decision is not to be anticipated even in these days of ignorant and loose bench law. The fact is, the supreme court has gone just as far as it is willing to go in this matter.

It is to be hoped that there will be a majority against this bill or any similar measure when it comes to a vote. If the measure is allowed to become a law it will be another forward stride of centralization, and it will invite further legislation directed against the reserved powers of the states.

We take this stand, not in the interests of prohibition, but in the interests of home rule and local self-government. The original package business is an evil, because, if nothing else could be urged against it, the traffic is in defiance of the will of the people deliberately expressed in their laws. But it is an evil that the states can dispose of without federal aid. We have had a touch of it here in Georgia, in Whitfield and in DeKalb counties, but the authorities there showed in a few hours that they were able to quietly suppress the nuisance and prevent any further activity on the part of the liquor traders. Georgia has already shown that she is able to take care of herself, and her sister states will do well to follow her example.

The Race Problem in Mississippi.

The probable and possible outcome of the negro problem is attracting just now a great deal of attention in Mississippi, where the dangers growing out of the situation are more pressing than they are in some of the other southern states.

It has been suggested by some persons—especially by a few southern editors, who take but a superficial view of a serious matter—that there is no such thing as a race problem; but the people of Mississippi know better. They know that they are confronted by a problem which is of an aggravating and inflammatory nature. That problem is this: By what equitable and secure arrangement or adjustment can the people of the state save their government from the control of incapable voters—voters who have not the slightest appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and who are citizens in name only and not in fact?

This is a much larger problem than can be made to appear on paper, and it is one with which the whole south will have to deal sooner or later. Its discussion is more active in Mississippi just at present than elsewhere in this section, owing to the fact that a constitutional convention will shortly convene in that state, and it is proposed that the people take advantage of that fact to adopt measures that will protect themselves against the results of incapable and ignorant suffrage, directed and controlled by alien and unsympathetic influences.

The most interesting suggestions of a remedy that we have yet seen comes from Senator George, who has written a series of letters on the subject to the Vicksburg Commercial Herald. His suggestion, briefly stated, is this: That the only practical mode of settling the matter is to return to the spirit of the Mississippi constitution

of 1832, and on that line adjust the political forces of the state by a legislative apportionment which will invest the power to control by law the destinies of the state in constituencies that are capable of self-government.

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THE BOW OF PROMISE.

REV. DR. SAMUEL BENEDICT'S SUBJECT YESTERDAY.

Science, He Says, Has Not Weakened, But Rather Strengthened, the Influence of the Gospel in the Land.

"I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of covenant between me and the earth," Genesis ix, 13.

The Bow of Promise!

That was the subject of the sermon at St. Luke's yesterday forenoon by Rev. Dr. Samuel Benedict, formerly of Georgia, but now of Cincinnati.

The church was crowded, many of those present having been parishioners of Dr. Benedict at Savannah or at Marietta years ago.

The sermon was a masterful and eloquent effort—one of the ablest delivered here in a long while.

"The text," he said, "furnishes an illustration of the effect that science, rightly appreciated, has upon religion. Until 300 years ago it was believed that each rainbow in the heavens was a special manifestation of God's goodness and power. People avoided, as sacrilegious, any investigation to account for it by natural causes. It was God's work—science had nothing to do with it."

"But 300 years ago the archbishop of Spalatro proved that the rainbow was caused in every instance by the refraction of light in passing through globes of water suspended in the air. He showed that artificial rainbows could be produced upon the same principles. There was a great protest against this doctrine. The orthodox said it was to discredit the Bible—that it destroyed the rainbow as a sign, didn't, though the scientific explanation was perfectly correct. God's power is recognized in the rainbow today as fully as it was 500 years ago, and it is regarded just as reverentially, and its spiritual significance is the same."

Other examples were used. The doctrine that the earth is round was at first thought to discredit the Bible and to weaken the existence of the Christian religion. So with the discovery that the earth revolved with many of the remaining stationary. So with many truths in astronomy.

The moral deducted was that science could not destroy the Christian religion, but rather must have an opposite effect. Scientific research is to be encouraged, and no fear need be felt as to the result.

The sermon was a scholarly review of a peculiarly interesting subject, original in method, conservative in its sentiment and eloquent and forcible in expression.

It was listened to throughout with marked interest.

Dr. Benedict remains in Atlanta until Dr. Barrett returns—about the first of September.

A COLUMN OF GOSSIP.

I had a long talk a few days ago with Dr. Mauney, who is chairman of the committee on legislation of the National Alliance, and one of the proprietors of the National Alliance Economist and the Southern Alliance Farmer here in Georgia. The doctor is very enthusiastic over the outlook for the subtreasury bill, "or something better," he says. "All this agitation is doing us good. The farmers here learn by it, and the politicians are realizing that they must begin to consider the farmer as a factor in the affairs of this country."

But the doctor is not very enthusiastic over the cry that there is a desire for office among the alienencomen.

"I know," he said, "that it is charged that the alliance has become a political machine, but that is not the case. We cannot, of course, say whether the members of our order shall be candidates for office or not; that is something for themselves to determine. But there is nothing like a general movement—at least no such movement is recognized in alliance headquarters."

"How is it?" asked, "through the north and west, where you have so much strength? Are they taking hold of politics out there?"

"In some instances, yes; but with them, as here in Georgia, it is entirely a local matter. We take no hand as a body, and don't propose to do so. We are not politicians—we are farmers."

A gentleman who had just returned from Charleston Beach told some interesting facts about the Atlanta colony up there in Rhode Island.

"Governor Bullock," he said, "is, as you doubtless know, the guardian spirit of Charleston Beach. He discovered the place, and was the one person most instrumental in building the hotel and in fixing up the beach and making all other arrangements."

The governor is practically monarch of all he surveys up there. The hotel is a small one, and he and his friends are able to say just who shall come there and who shall not. The beach is splendid, and as the governor has spent a good deal of money in putting in boats of different kinds, the facilities for sailing are really unsurpassed.

But the greatest feature of all to me is the charming, neglected method of summering, which prevails at Charleston Beach. There is no attempt at style, but the one thing aimed at is comfort. If you come out there in the day time in a 'biled' shirt and a 'plug' hat, you will be ruled out of the place. Narragansett and Newport are both within a few miles of Charleston Beach, but I had rather be with Governor Bullock and his friends there, than be at any of the resorts of the seaside resorts. It is comfort pure and simple, and that it strikes me is what a busy man wants to get in his vacation."

A Georgia woman who was noted from one end of the state to the other for her beauty has her picture in a recent issue of the Dramatic News. She is known now as Nina Hayward, and a few years ago was known as the beautiful Miss Nina Hayward.

Dearing, of Athens. She married a Mr. Crockett, of Nashville, and several years since went upon the stage, making her first appearance, so the Dramatic News says, at the Casino. She is now in Hoyt & Thomas's "Brass Monkey," and is said to have made a decided hit. The picture I refer to is certainly that of a beautiful woman."

Ned Jack, who is business manager of Roland Reed, the comedian, writes me from Ocean Grove that Reed is having Boucicault localized and rewrite a French comedy in which Reed will appear during the coming season. His role will be that of a jolly old sea captain. Jack says that he is sure that they have found a bigger winner, even than "The Woman Hater."

George Hoppie told me a story the other day which illustrates the peculiar principles upon which some men do business.

"I was sitting in the office of a south Georgia merchant," said Hoppie, "when his clerk came in and said: 'Mr. So-and-so would like to get \$20 worth of goods on thirty days' time. Shall I tell it to him?'"

"No, don't do it," was the merchant's reply. "After he had finished the letter he was writing, the merchant turned to me and said: 'Did you hear me refuse to sell that man a bill of goods?'"

"Yes," I said, "I noticed you wouldn't let him have it. It seems a silly bill, too."

"Well," he said, "I tell you why I didn't. That man's father failed in business some years ago, and failed in a way that raised very considerable question about his honesty and integrity. The So-and-so is a good man, and that bill; but I make it a rule never to trust a man whose family name has a taint upon it."

and it is a pretty good rule, young man, to go by."

"It struck me as very funny," said Mr. Hoppie in telling the story, "and I have thought about it a great deal since. I don't know but what there's something in it. At any rate my south Georgia friend has made a fortune and at the same time a reputation for strict integrity and pure business methods by sticking to it."

The Southern Lodge Secret seems to have literally filled a long felt want. The first four members show that the magazine is on the right line and that the members of the secret societies, for whom it is designed, are taking a great interest in it. A column or more is devoted each week to each society, and the news gathered there is designed to cover not only Georgia, but the entire south. The front page of each issue is adorned with the picture of some well-known worker in secret society fields, and there is gathered in the eight pages a great deal of valuable and interesting information. The Secret is on the high road to success and bright financial prosperity.

E. W. Blue is the editor, and Ed White the business manager, a team which is destined to bring success to whatever undertaking it may turn its attention.

Messrs. R. E. Skaggs and J. M. Billups, two young Alabamians, have in course of preparation what they call an Industrial Census of the New South. This includes an elaborate directory of all the land companies of the south, and of all the new cities and towns. This directory is designed especially for the benefit of those capitalists known as "investors," and will doubtless prove important and useful.

Ed Morris, by the way, has a new company which appeals particularly to the many class of highly useful citizens. This is his Southern Investment Agency.

"Our plan is simply this," says Mr. Morris: "We negotiate loans, at six, seven and eight per cent, upon real estate security of unquestioned desirability. We aim to get for the south the surplus capital of the north and east."

"Are you getting it?"

"We are. That Northern capitalists are looking this way, and coming this way, more than ever before. The only thing that could hurt us—I mean by that, the south—would be the passage of the force bill, and the trouble it would bring. The northerners who have invested in the south ought to combine to prevent the passage of such an iniquitous measure."

In a little pamphlet which the Southern Investment Agency publishes I find some interesting quotations from European capitalists, all of them favorable to the south as a field for investment. If Ed Morris and his company succeed in bringing to Georgia a lot of European money, nobody, I am sure, will say it is nobody who gets hold of any of the money.

"Dixie," Atlanta's industrial monthly, is to establish an eastern branch at New York city. The office will be located in the Tribune building. Mr. Frederick J. Cook will leave for the city in short time to arrange the details, and will spend a few months in Boston and New England in the interest of the magazine. Under the editorial management of Mr. Hall Dixie has greatly improved in all its departments, and the advertising sales show a very gratifying increase of business.

In September Dixie will be issued as an immigration number, devoted exclusively to attracting settlers and capital to the south, and will contain special statistical information from the commissioner of immigration of every southern state, as well as valuable statistics on the south, and her progress for the last ten years. It will be gotten up in a very elaborate style, and it is intended to make it so complete that readers will preserve it for reliable information about the south.

Dixie deserves the success it has attained.

Perhaps it isn't fair to give away the secrets of a company, but here is one of Tyler Cooper which is too good to let go by:

In the meeting of the committee appointed by the mass meeting to select a new executive committee, it fell to the ex-mayor's lot to suggest the names for the fifth ward. The first four wards had reported and the fifth was called for. This brought Tyler to his feet.

The fifth ward names Jim Bell and John Silvey," he said and sat down in apparent triumph.

But Jim Green remembered that John Silvey is a republican and raised the point. If there ever was a completely crushed politician, the representative of the houses of Tyler and Cooper was that man. He started to protest, but it was no use. The idea of a politician like Tyler Cooper making a mistake like that was too much for the committee, and they laughed him down. Then, by common consent they put Cooper's name in place of Silvey's.

Cooper is a democrat—sure enough.

There was a very general sentiment in the mass meeting in favor of Walter Brown for chairman of the new executive committee. It is pretty generally understood that if Walter Brown consent he will be chosen to that position. There isn't a better democrat anywhere.

JOE OHL.

MRS. BIRD MAY DIE.

Her Relatives Have Been Summoned to Her Bedside.

There was an account of the arrest of Bob Bird for a brutal assault on his wife, which appeared in Saturday's Constitution. Bird was locked up and held to await the result of her injuries.

Yesterday Mrs. Bird was reported as lying at the point of death at her home on Peachtree street, and her relatives have been telegraphed to come to her bedside.

At the time of his arrest Bird made certain statements in regard to her having been assaulted in the matter, which are claimed to be absolutely without foundation.

Prior to her marriage, she was a Miss Potts, a highly respectable family, and was worth about \$40,000 in her own right. She has always been regarded as a most estimable lady by all who knew her, and in her sufferings she has the sympathies of many friends.

Bird will be held to await the result of her injuries, which are reported to be of a more serious nature than were at first supposed. She is being given every possible attention.

A DESERTER.

From Fort McPherson Captured by the Police Last Night.

Mounted Officers Wooten and Robbins captured a deserter from the United States army last night.

He gave his name as Charles C. George, but he was promptly identified as Private George of Company E, Fourth artillery, by the officers of the post.

George deserted about fourteen days ago, since which time he has been knocking about the country near Atlanta. He was captured in a house on Green street.

He was dressed in citizen's clothes, but in the room where he was taken was found a uniform blouse.

George confesses to having deserted from St. Louis enlistment before he enlisted at Atlanta last January. For the two desertions he will, in all probability, be sent to Fort Leavenworth military prison for at least five years.

This morning Officer Robbins will take George to the barracks and deliver him up to the authorities there. Thirty dollars is the reward for the capture of a deserter.

Mr. W. D. TANT, advance agent and machinist of Mallery Bros., of Macon, Ga., has just finished placing "one of the finest and largest engines in the state for the Collins Brick company. Mr. Tant left for his home in Macon Saturday.

DR. WORDS' DEATH.

AFTER A LONG AND PAINFUL ILLNESS HE PASSES AWAY.

The Ending of a Long and Useful Life Spent in Ministering to the Life of His Fellow Men—An Account of His Career.

Dr. Robert Campbell Word is dead. After a two months' illness he passed peacefully away at his home in Decatur, yesterday morning, at 2 o'clock.

About two months ago he was attacked with a complicated affection of the liver and heart. He visited a watering place in North Carolina, where he spent a few weeks, and from thence he returned to Salt Springs, where he remained for a short time, but experienced little or no benefit, and returned to his home in Decatur in a helpless condition.

During his illness, Dr. Gaston and other physicians of this city, as well as those of Decatur, ministered to his wants, but in spite of all their attention and the most careful nursing he died.

Not only that, but Oglethorpe signed with the Indians the bloodiest fugitive slave law known in history. The Georgia Indians were offered so much for the return of a live negro to the trading post on the Savannah, and a lesser reward for the head of a dead negro.

Of course this was of vast benefit to the slave holding interests of Oglethorpe and others in South Carolina.

His colony was a business failure and a moral shame.

That Oglethorpe had no deep interest in Georgia is shown by his course in the struggle for independence. He was a man of influence in England, but his business interests there dictated his course, and when the pinch came he abandoned Georgia like he would a puppet.

The real history of Georgia, particularly in its colonial days, is yet to be written."

ALEX. THREWEAT'S SKEWNESS.—General Passenger Agent Sam Hardwick, of the Georgia Pacific, has quite a reputation for some skewness in selecting the best men for his work. He is thoroughly practical railroad, and sizes up his people on a mental yardstick that is just about infallible.

Everybody who knows the G. P. agents in Atlanta will agree to this.

And nearly everybody knows Alex. Threweat, their general traveling agent. He is a typical good natured man, round as a base ball. He always was fat. He always will be.

A week or two ago he brought the party of Mississippi excursionists over his line to Georgia. The Georgia Pacific is interested in booming Lathia Springs, and the excursion party were over there for breakfast. Of course, they were duly informed of the virtues of that wonderful water.

One of the party, a physician, tasted the water, and tasted it again, and became very skeptical about it.

"That water can't do anybody any good," he remarked to the crowd at the spring.

"No good," said Alex. Threweat, solemnly. "Gentlemen, look at me. Just eight months ago I was slowly dying of consumption. I had tried every medicine known. I had tried every healing water advertised in this country, but none of them helped me. At last I tried this water, and in four months, gentlemen, I was a well man. I gained eighty pounds in four months, and am still increasing. Gentlemen," with an almost tearful expression of gratitude, "that water saved my life."

There was silence for a few seconds, and then

He took much interest in the founding of the Agnes Scott Institute, at Decatur, and since its foundation has been one of its most earnest and faithful supporters.

During a residence of twenty years in Decatur he lived in the highest of Christian gentility, and was well beloved by every person in the town, as well as by hosts of friends in the city and elsewhere who loved and respected him for his many manifold virtues.

He was an elder in the Decatur Presbyterian church for many years, and was one of the most active and earnest workers in the church, which is noted for its faithful and active membership.

Not a household in Decatur but what he has visited in his ministrations, and not a family but what feels a deep personal loss in his death.

He was a favorite with the children of the Presbyterian Sunday school, in which he was ever an enthusiastic worker.

Dr. Word was sixty years of age and was related to many distinguished Georgia families. He leaves a widow and five grown children: Rev. Julius P. Word of Quitman, Mr. Arthur W. Word of Rome, Mrs. J. H. Ramspeck, Mrs. E. L. Hanes, Jr., and Mr. Frank Word of Decatur.

The family have the undivided sympathies of many friends in their great bereavement, which is a source of such universal public sorrow.

The funeral will occur at ten o'clock this morning, and will be held at the residence of his many friends and admirers who knew him in life and mourn over his loss to the medical profession, to the church and to society at large.

In speaking of him last evening, Dr. T. S. Powell said: "He was one of the finest physicians, one of the most accomplished lecturers, and one of the best beloved Christian gentlemen that I ever knew. The position that he occupied in the Southern Medical college will be a loss to that institution."

Of course, the trustees will select the best possible man or men to fill them. His death is a great and irreparable loss to the profession, and to the people of Georgia, and to the state as a public calamity, as he was physician, friend, and co-worker with each and all of them, and no man was ever more universally beloved by his fellow men than was Dr. Word. The faculty of the Southern Medical college and many of the leading physicians of the city will attend his funeral tomorrow."

A TALK WITH TALKERS.

THE FERTILIZER BUSINESS.—"We have had a very good summer trade in raw material for fertilizer," said Mr. R. H. Austin yesterday. "We deal in bromine, cotton seed meal, phosphate, and other crude materials that enter into the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, and although we are compelled to compete with dealers in other cities, we are able to do a good business because of the numerous industries of that kind that have been established in and around Atlanta."

SATURDAY NIGHT'S SCENE.—"Do you know why there are so many negro women on the streets on Saturday night?" asked Sergeant White, of the mounted police, yesterday evening.

"No, why?"

"Well, these women are nearly all the wives of laboring men, who follow their husbands from barroom to barroom endeavoring to save a little of the wages paid the men, who would otherwise spend every dollar that they make in the saloons on themselves and their worthless women who hang around them. It is pitiful to watch these wives who are trying to keep their husbands from wasting their wages, and you would be surprised to know how many women support their husbands by their own hard labor, while the latter spend their earnings in dissipation and debauchery, and go home with families dead broke after the work of the week is done."

COLONEL RUBE ARNOLD'S REASON.—"The reason that I was beaten in the primaries was not because I did not have a strong following; but for the simple fact that I had no wife to assist me in the canvass," said Colonel Rube Arnold yesterday. "But I assure you that I am going to work and mend my fences by the time of the next election, which is two years hence. By that time I intend to have a partner who will help me to form a combination that will be invincible. That is just what I intend to do, and you may bank on it."

SOME EARLY GEORGIA HISTORY.—One of the most thorough and accurate historians in the state is Judge James T. Nisbet, of the executive department. He is particularly well posted upon the early history of Georgia. At one time he intended writing a complete history of the state, and actually finished several chapters, beginning with the first settlements.

"No man in history," remarked the judge three or four days ago, "has been more thoroughly misrepresented than Oglethorpe. He has been glorified as the founder of the state, a philanthropist, and what not. He is generally believed to have been a shrewd man, as well, in business affairs, with some military genius. He is represented somewhat like Washington—a character of uniform excellence, with no faults to speak of. Now, all that's erroneous."

"I have never been able to find what Oglethorpe did do for Georgia."

"I doubt very seriously if there was any philanthropy at the bottom of it all, either. The colonists were thin-skinned tailors and played-out tradesmen in prison for debt—people who had nothing to lose by agreeing to come. After they were offered so much for the return of a live negro to the trading post on the Savannah, and a lesser reward for the head of a dead negro."

The police make a haul on one yesterday. Sergeant Pool and Patrolmen Daniel and Heard got in their work in the blind tiger way with the dealer in the blind tiger way. A negro woman named Stegal was the manipulator of the institution. She has been carrying on her hidden business in a small house on Ben alley leading off from Green's Ferry street.

In the house, concealed in a box behind the head of the bed, was found a number of quart and pint bottles of liquor. Some were filled and others only partly so.

The woman slept in the station house last night. Today she will be tried before Recorder Kontz.

HON. JOHN TEMPE GRAVES.

Sick and Unable to Speak at Chautauqua Tonight.

The following telegram to Judge Hook explains itself:

"Am seriously unwell. Physicians positively forbid my speaking Monday night. Can you, by exchange with some other lecturer, place me later in week, and still under auspicious body institute? Answer and explain my delay tomorrow, etc."

This will cause quite a serious disappointment, but Professor Woodall, of Columbia, who always keeps his powder dry, promises to fill the 8 o'clock hour with his lecture on that most popular of all themes, "Love."

A SUNDAY SHOOTING.

Shep Fletcher Badly Wounded in the Thigh by a Pistol Bullet.

There was a row near the East Tennessee shops yesterday.

It was the outcome of a game of cards, played by a lot of negro gamblers.

In the climax several pistols were used, and as a result Shep Fletcher, one of the players, was shot through the thigh. The wound is painful, but not serious.

The shooting broke up the game and before the police could be called the crowd got away. The police are on their way, however, and the card players and shooters will be gathered in in due time.

Moonlight and Music.—Professor Matton's orchestra will play Grand piano music, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings this week, from 8 to 9 o'clock they will play at Lake Atlanta, and from 9 to 10 o'clock at the end of their street symphony. The evenings will be moonlight and music, which will add greatly to the enjoyment of the throngs who visit the park after night.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1890.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE SALE BY

H. A. BOYNTON, AND SHROPSHIRE & DODD, Atlanta, Ga.

RAZORS! RAZORS! RAZORS!

FINE SHAVING BRUSHES!

WHY BE MISERABLE WHEN YOU SHAVE?

RAZOR HONES, American, Italian and Belgian!

WOSTENHOLM.

THE PERFECT RAZORS!

RAZOR STROPS—Emerson's Faultless, Torrey's Combination, Cushion Belt, Elastic, Combined Flat and Cushion Belt, Barbers' Swing.

RAZORS. RAZORS. RAZORS.

KING HARDWARE COMPANY, Peachtree Street.

HERE'S A FLYER.

Any Suit of Children's Clothing in our stock for \$4. Nothing held back. \$5, \$6, \$7 and \$8 Suits all to go at \$4. Be among the first. It will pay you.

A. ROSENFELD & SON., 24 WHITEHALL, COR. ALABAMA ST.

LOW Rates to Savannah and Brunswick.

During the months of July and August the Central Railroad of Georgia will sell round trip tickets on every Saturday afternoon, Atlanta to Savannah or Brunswick, for \$4.50.

Tickets good to return on any train leaving Savannah or Brunswick before midnight the following Monday.

For further information and sleeping car reservations, call on H. S. McCLESKEY, Pass. Agt., No. 11 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. SAM B. WHEAT, T. P. A., Atlanta, Ga. July 9, daily, &c.

The skeptical physician stole off alone, abashed and dumbfounded?

THE CITY'S CONDITION.—"That Atlanta is a healthy city is clearly and undeniably shown by its record of health for the past spring and summer months," said Dr. J. B. Baird, chairman of the city board of health. "There has been very little sickness of any kind in Atlanta this summer," he continued, "and there is hardly a day in the south with Atlanta's population that can lay claim to half as good a record in this line as the sickliest part of the year."

"It was very naturally expected from the unprecedented mildness of last winter, that a very great deal of sickness would follow this summer, but such has not been the result at all."

Atlanta has been as healthy this spring and summer as it has ever been before, and that is saying a great deal, too.

"It is not only the fact that the city is healthy, but that it is healthy in the most absolute sense of the word. There is absolutely no need of Atlanta's seeking health from the resort lands this summer."

THE JOE THOMPSON ARTILLERY.—"The Joe Thompson Artillery, you never hear much of. It is but a fine and brave body of men as ever wore the coat of gray," and the speaker was jovial Bob Simrell, of Newnan, and as he spoke his eyes beamed with an enthusiasm that told plainly enough the story of his forgotten loyalty to the stars and bars of the confederacy.

"Yes, sir, those fellows were nature's noblemen, and they could throw a cannon ball with the best aim of any artilleryman the world ever saw. The company left Decatur in 1861 under the command of Joe Thompson and was named after him. The men were stationed at Savannah and kept there to guard the town until late in the war."

"We had nothing but cheap Rustin guns, until we were ordered to Virginia by General Lee where, we were given better arms. Nearly all of the boys were the best of the best, and when I blew our bugle, the last call for Johnson's men to 'fall in,' and surrender, I was ready to give up in hopeless despair at seeing so few of them left."

It is said that Mr. Simrell, who was the bugler for the Joe Thompson Artillery, is said to have sounded the last signal notes of the confederate army.

ANOTHER BLIND TIGER.

The Police Make a Haul on One Yesterday.

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Atlanta Trunk Factory!

Is now making finest line of

TRUNKS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Merchants, now is the time to supply your selves with sample Cases, Valises and Clab-Bags. Special attention given to repairing.

LIEBERMAN & KUFMANN

92 Whitehall.

DRY, COLD AIR.

The "Alaska" Refrigerator, the Choice of the People of the South.

There no longer exists in the minds of the public any doubt that the ALASKA REFRIGERATOR does produce dry, cold air in its provision chamber. A practical use for many years in various countries and climates has proved beyond question that its theory is correct.

The peculiar and scientific construction of the ALASKA creates a thorough and constant circulation, by which all vapors arising from foods in the provision chamber are condensed in the ice pan, and run off with the melting ice.

Most

OFFICIAL DRAWING —OF THE— LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY SINGLE NUMBER, CLASS "G."

Drawn at New Orleans, Louisiana, on Tuesday, July 15, 1890.

All genuine Louisiana State Lottery Tickets are issued at New Orleans, signed by M. A. Dauphin, President, and agree to pay all prizes in New Orleans, where the company holds its charter from the State, and where the purchaser of a ticket and the company are equally protected by the laws of the State and of the United States. Tickets signed with fictitious names, dated and issued from other cities in the name of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, promising to pay prizes in other places than New Orleans, are not Louisiana State Lottery tickets at all, but are counterfeit and cheats intended to deceive and defraud the unwary.

Remember that ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part of a fraction of a ticket issued in any drawing. Anything in our hands offered at a less price is either a counterfeit or a swindle. Remember further, when examining to see if your ticket has drawn a prize, never to accept anything but our official drawings, which are copyrighted under the Act of Congress, and cannot be repeated correctly under penalty of the law.

FULL PRIZES.

Prize.	Prize No.	Prize.	Prize No.	Prize.	Prize No.
\$ 300	200 24322	\$ 500	400 48837	\$ 300	200 24323
200	24323	500	48838	300	24324
200	24324	500	48839	300	24325
200	24325	500	48840	300	24326
200	24326	500	48841	300	24327
200	24327	500	48842	300	24328
200	24328	500	48843	300	24329
200	24329	500	48844	300	24330
200	24330	500	48845	300	24331
200	24331	500	48846	300	24332
200	24332	500	48847	300	24333
200	24333	500	48848	300	24334
200	24334	500	48849	300	24335
200	24335	500	48850	300	24336
200	24336	500	48851	300	24337
200	24337	500	48852	300	24338
200	24338	500	48853	300	24339
200	24339	500	48854	300	24340
200	24340	500	48855	300	24341
200	24341	500	48856	300	24342
200	24342	500	48857	300	24343
200	24343	500	48858	300	24344
200	24344	500	48859	300	24345
200	24345	500	48860	300	24346
200	24346	500	48861	300	24347
200	24347	500	48862	300	24348
200	24348	500	48863	300	24349
200	24349	500	48864	300	24350
200	24350	500	48865	300	24351
200	24351	500	48866	300	24352
200	24352	500	48867	300	24353
200	24353	500	48868	300	24354
200	24354	500	48869	300	24355
200	24355	500	48870	300	24356
200	24356	500	48871	300	24357
200	24357	500	48872	300	24358
200	24358	500	48873	300	24359
200	24359	500	48874	300	24360
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200	24371	500	48886	300	24372
200	24372	500	48887	300	24373
200	24373	500	48888	300	24374
200	24374	500	48889	300	24375
200	24375	500	48890	300	24376
200	24376	500	48891	300	24377
200	24377	500	48892	300	24378
200	24378	500	48893	300	24379
200	24379	500	48894	300	24380
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200	24523	500	49038	300	24524
200	24524	500	49039	300	24525
200	24525	500	49040	300	24526
200	24526	500	49041	300	24527
200	24527	500	49042	300	24528

highly covered with a heavy oak grove. These homes already built on each side and in front of it, thus assuring pleasant surroundings. From it, you can see the tiding and driving in the park, and enjoy all the advantages of that beautiful place. The dunny line is very convenient, yet far enough away not to be objectionable. Liberal terms can be arranged.

\$750 buy a very desirable, close in, residence lot on Fowles street, near Spring and electric car line. It lies high and level, and is 60x120 feet. Fowles street is being paved with Belgian blocks, at the present time expending street cars are also there. Terms, one-third cash, balance easy. More depth can be arranged if desired.

SAMUEL W. COOPER & CO.

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